

## TUAN SUPPORTER SEIZES MUNITIONS, DEFYING PEKING

Chang Tso-lin Takes 100,000 Rifles Against Government Orders

## IS OPEN REBELLION

Guns Were Part Of Ship-  
ment From Japan In Arms Deal

## WANG "ON LEAVE"

Premier Only Temporarily Out Because Of Illness, Says Mandate

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 21.—Premier Wang Shih-ch'en's resignation has not been accepted but he has been granted sick leave. The mandate signed by President Feng Kuo-chang states that the memorial received from Premier Wang Shih-ch'en says that owing to illness he is unable to bear his present heavy burden of responsibility and therefore he requests to be allowed to resign. The mandate continues: "During the present critical situation the intelligence and experience of Wang Shih-ch'en can solely be depended upon. I am very perturbed concerning his illness and hereby grant him leave of absence in order that he may recuperate. His request to resign is rejected and cannot be considered." Chen Neng-hsun is appointed to act concurrently as Premier.

### 100,000 Rifles Seized

It is reported that General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor of Fengtien, after the refusal of the Government to supply him with a portion of the arms shipped from Japan, sent his soldiers to Chin-wangtao, where they took possession of a 100,000 rifles.

This arbitrary action by Chang Tso-lin, who is a supporter of Tuan Chi-jui, constitutes open rebellion against the Central Government, the weakness of which is well illustrated by a vernacular report that at an audience with the President yesterday, in reply to questions concerning the situation in Northern Manchuria as the result of the disturbances in Siberia, the President is reported to have sighed and said: "I have exerted every means to end the internal struggle in order to devote attention to diplomatic problems but the various parties do not appreciate this and I am now helpless and without hope."

Owing to the failure of the Central Government to supply him with reinforcements and ammunition, General Liu Tsun-hou says that he will be compelled to negotiate peace with Yunnan.

### British Protest To Canton

Canton, February 20.—The British Consul-General has protested to the Southwestern authorities against interference with shipping on the Yangtze, especially between Hankow and Changsha, and also against the proposed use of the salt revenue, which is pledged as security for an international loan.

### Chien Assumes Office

A Peking telegram last night states that Acting Premier Chien Nun-hsuan formally assumed office yesterday morning at the Cabinet meeting. In his inaugural speech he stated that his acceptance was made under the condition that the President will shortly appoint somebody else to assume the Premiership permanently as he promised to hold it only for the time being.

While general opinion indicates that General Tuan Chi-jui will for the third time become the Cabinet head, it is understood from reliable sources that President Feng will appoint a man who will be able to command the respect of both the North and the South.

A Hankow telegram last night reported that General Feng Yu-hsian declared his independence

## British Admiralty Shows U-Boats Are Losing Campaign

## American Minstrel Show Has First Performance At The Olympic Tonight

Washington's Birthday Entertainment Promises To Be A Big Success; Saturday Houses Sold Out

In the way of Washington's Birthday celebration there is the American Minstrel Show at the Olympic Theater tonight and from all indications it will be a considerable celebration. It is expected that by evening all available seats will have been snapped up for the opening performance. The houses have already closed out for the two Saturday shows and the amount in hand for turning over to Allied War Funds and local charity is a healthy one indeed.

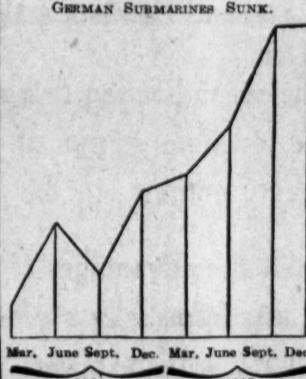
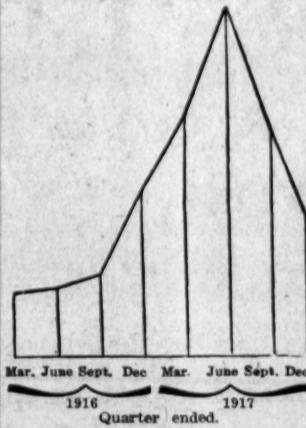
The failure is further emphasized by figures issued by the British Admiralty up to December 17, now furnished to us with diagrams through the courtesy of the Shanghai British Consulate General, which show that not only have the depredations of the U-boats to a considerable extent been lessened by the new measures and redoubled activities of the British and Allied Navies, but that the counter fight on the U-boats has been brought to a pitch of efficiency and dexterity that would have been considered as bordering the miraculous a year ago.

The statement and diagrams to which we refer and which show that the losses due to submarine attacks on December 17, were lighter than those of December, 1916, before the ruthless campaign was started, follow:

In view of the statement made by the First Lord in the House of Commons on Thursday, December 13, that the general curves of merchant tonnage sunk by enemy action and of German submarines sunk are satisfactory, it has been thought that the public would be interested to see these curves and they are placed at the disposal of the Press accordingly.

With regard to the first diagram, the height of the enemy submarine attack upon merchantmen was in April, 1917, and that accounts for the quarter ending June showing the "peak," since when the curve has steadily fallen and in the last quarter of the year has reached the same figure as in the last quarter of 1916, which was before the unrestricted submarine attack began.

**LOSSES BY ENEMY ACTION OF MERCHANT TONNAGE—BRITISH, ALLIED, NEUTRAL**



## MR. E. S. LITTLE URGES SPEEDY PEACE IN CHINA

Offers To Help Arrange Conference To Settle Present Situation

As an effort to bring peace nearer in China Mr. E. S. Little has sent letters and telegrams to the political leaders of the country urging on them the importance of settling the internal strife and offering his services to arrange a peace conference through General Tsen Chun-hsuan. It was Mr. Little, it will be remembered, who was instrumental in having the peace conference called in 1911. Mr. Little has written or telegraphed to the President, the members of the cabinet, several Tchungs and others.

The second diagram shows that since the quarter ending September, 1916, there has been a steady rise in the number of submarines sunk, and although for the last quarter of 1917 the number sunk has not further risen, it must be remembered that there are still the results of half a month to add, and we have already equalled the results of the quarter ending September, 1917.

Attention is particularly drawn to the notes at the foot of the diagrams which explain that they are statistically accurate and drawn to scale, but that obviously the scale is not the same in both, one being for tonnage of merchant vessels, and the other the number of submarines.

**Cruiser Brooklyn Arrives From Japan**

The cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Knight on board, came up the river yesterday morning after a trip from Japan. It is not expected that she will be in port for more than a few days.

The first year of the ruthless submarine campaign, which was confidently depended upon in Germany to put Britain out of the war in three months, or at the most in six months, came to an end on February 5. The completeness of the failure which the von Tirpitz of Germany must now confess and, if possible, explain, especially in view of the fact that it was this campaign which made America's entrance in the war inevitable, is shown by the fact that Great Britain today has more food than she possessed on the day that Germany launched her murderous and illegal U-boat slaughter.

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Less Than 300 Fatalities Recorded; Suffering Among Chinese Causes Call For Relief

**Baron Hayashi Will Return To China As Minister, Says Tokio Despatch**

**WHAT U. S. HAS DONE IN 10 MONTHS' TIME**

Navy Has Grown From 73,000 To 300,000—Million And Half In Army

Washington, Feb. 7.—(Delayed)—A survey of ten months of war preparation in America shows that the personnel of the United States Navy has grown from 73,000 to more than 300,000. More than 1,000 vessels have been commissioned against about 300 in 1914.

Henry Ford is building many powerful oil-burning, steel-armed submarine chasers.

The army exceeds one and a half million picked men and can be steadily raised to ten millions.

Congress will be asked to vote a billion dollars for aeroplane construction. Several thousands are already nearly completed.

Seventy-four new shipyards have been built and over 700 shipways are operating.

**U.S. War Saving Stamps Asked For In Advance**

American Post Office Will Give First Call To Those Who Make Requests

Postmaster Everett of the American Post Office announces that pending the arrival of the American War Savings stamps those who wish some of the stamps held for them should notify him. As soon as they arrive he will communicate with those who have made reservations and they will have the first call on the stamps, excepting only those who have Thrift stamps, which have the first rights of exchange.

The first shipment of War Savings stamps, it will be remembered, went in ten minutes. As a result a much larger shipment was cabled for by Mr. Everett, but already there are on the books of the American Postal Agency the names of a hundred Americans who want stamps.

## Uncle Sam Takes Good Care Of Jackie At Sea



Here is a photo of one of Uncle Sam's fighting Jackies on look-out duty while at sea. Note the new winter outfit, which includes a life-belt, in case the Jackie is washed overboard by the high seas that roll continuously over the ship.

## SOUTH AFRICAN DISTRICT SUBMERGED BY FLOOD

## LONDON EAGERLY WAITS TO HEAR LLOYD GEORGE

Wall Of Water 75 Feet High Bursts River Banks Near Durban

Premier's Statement On Robertson's Resignation To Cause Important Debate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Durban, February 17.—As the result of a terrific storm, a wall of water seventy-five feet high descended on White and Black Umfolosi villages, and submerged Umfolosi village, the center of the sugar district, and the whole of a vast sugar growing area. A super railway bridge was wrecked.

The water has reached the top of a sugar-mill on which the employees and some of the inhabitants had taken refuge. Efforts are being made to reach them by boats, but this is difficult, as the river is a raging torrent. The railway-station, stores, hotel and hundreds of Indian and native huts have been swept away and it is feared that the loss of life among the Indians and natives has been enormous. Of three hundred Europeans in the district, 63 are missing while 22 have been saved by boats.

Communication with Umfolosi is difficult. The North Coast Line has been washed away in several places and the telegraphs and telephones are down.

The damage everywhere along the coast is enormous. Sixteen inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours at Umkomaas and ten inches in eight hours at Pinetown.

Johannesburg, February 17.—The Railway Department is notified that 300 persons have been drowned at Umfolosi, including the refugees on the roof of a sugar-mill mentioned in a previous message.

**U.S. Red Cross Chapter Organised In Canton**

Mr. And Mrs. Frank Doubleday Help Form Branch In Southern City

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, February 10.—A chapter of the American Red Cross Society was formed here yesterday, through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doubleday, who are visiting Canton in the interests of the Red Cross Society.

The officers of the chapter are: The American Consul-General, chairman; Mrs. Carl, vice-chairman; Mr. S. A. Brown, treasurer, and Mr. W. A. Shera, secretary.

**The Weather**

Overcast and threatening rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.9 and the minimum 35.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 60.3 and 27.8.

A Live Newspaper Devoted

to Progress in China

BOLSHEVIKI RELY ON PROLETARIATS TO SAVE RUSSIA

Depend On Workers Of World To Save The Revolution

STAND BY TROTSKY

Appeal To Workmen Of Central Powers To Stay Militarists' Hand

DESTROYING GRAIN

Spoil Stocks Of Corn In Ukraine As Blow To Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 18.—The Russians have completely evacuated Hungary.

The Bolsheviks are destroying the stocks of corn in the Ukraine.

Petrograd, February 18.—All circles are speculating concerning the very grave possibilities of the future owing to the resumption of hostilities with Germany.

The Bolshevik newspapers rely upon the proletariats in the belligerent countries interfering with a view to save the Russian masses, while the Petrograd Soviet has passed a resolution approving the declaration made by Trotsky at Brest-Litovsk and inviting the working classes in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey to oppose the contemplated violence of their Imperialistic Governments upon the peoples of Poland, Lithuania and Courland. A minority amendment urged organising the proletariat for the forthcoming struggle.

The Bolshevik Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar from Feb. 14. Treasures valued at over £2,000,000 have been stolen from the Patriarchal Sacristy in Moscow, including the gold church plate, which was encrusted with gems, and the bejewelled bibles.

Saturnalia In Petrograd London, February 18.—Huge batches of messages which have been held up for over a week in Petrograd continue to arrive. They reflect the unspeakable chaos which prevails in the country owing to the unbridled licence of the hordes of Red Guards, besides wholesale robberies and confiscations everywhere, but especially in Western Russia.

In some cases one village is fighting another over the division of the spoils from the land-owners' houses. A decree empowers soviets to confiscate the savings of any person who has acquired them without working.

The owners of more than three horses or three oxen or four sheep or two pigs are heavily taxed, the soviets and peasants' land committees getting twenty-five per cent of the proceeds.

A perfect saturnalia of murder, outrage and robbery continues in Petrograd.

The Bolsheviks have outlawed the "baron caste" in Estonia for requesting German intervention.

A decree has been issued disarming all bourgeois and arming all peasants in Western Russia.

**38,000 Divorce Applications**

As the result of the simplification of divorce proceedings, 38,000 applications for divorce have been made since the Revolution.

The Daily Chronicle comments that since the war began the need for closer co-operation among the Allies has been an admitted necessity. Mr. Lloyd George has always advocated it and was once inclined to place the Western armies under a Generalissimo; and, had a military genius arisen among the Allies, he would have done so. In the absence of such a genius, the next best plan was an Allied Council which secured unity on the political side and, as far as possible, on the military. It is understood that the chief advocate of a united command was President Wilson. This policy, which General Sir William Robertson does not accept, was accepted by the military representatives of all the other Allied Powers and was supported by General Smuts.

The newspaper, Pravda, welcoming the separation between the Church and State, remarks that religion merely constrains people to endure exploitation in the belief of Heavenly reward, hence religion will disappear when people have developed.

The Jewish newspaper, Togblat, which was confiscated for printing advertisements, is now being run as a Yiddish Internationalist Bolshevik paper.

A message from Petrograd states that the Cossack

## *Such Is Life To A Consul, Mr. Fox Shows His Audience*

**British Attaché's Humorous Narration Of Experiences  
Hints It Isn't All Beer And Skittles**

Consider the life of the Consul. It is not entirely roses and sunshine, neither is it entirely devoid of entertainment and satisfactions. And it is entirely delightful to hear about, as the large audience which listened to Mr. Harry H. Fox at the Royal Asiatic Society rooms yesterday, will attest. Mr. Fox is British Commercial Attaché and has been Consul in various places in China and his adventures are enviable.

Mr. Fox first told his hearers of the bad luck which dogs Consuls whenever there is any event of importance toward. He was transferred from Seoul two days before the Japanese war broke out. He left Peking one day previous to the revolution of 1911. Other exciting happenings seemed to wait until he had his back turned before inscribing themselves on the pages of history.

The speaker then considered the lives of Consuls from their becoming such. A young Consul, he explained, always took office, in China particularly, imbued with the idea that he would accomplish all of the multitudinous things that his predecessor had left undone. He usually ended up by doing one or two of these things. A small badge, called the Pooze, which was formerly worn by high Chinese officials as an influence against the intelligence of foreign officials, Mr. Fox, remarked, seemed in many cases to exercise this influence in able fashion. The speaker then told of some of his experience in calling on Chinese officials, particularly under the Manchu regime. Mr. Fox's naive narration of the dignity and circumstance thereto attendant kept his audience chuckling throughout its length.

Upon alighting from his chair, entering the yamen, being received by the official and escorted to the place of interview, one naturally wished to discuss the weather and such salient topics, Mr. Fox remarked, but this would not be etiquette, and, as a matter of fact, by the time the interview transpired, the caller's only thought was that of getting away. All his indignation over the question on which he had made the call had evaporated and, after the official had discussed it a bit from his viewpoint, it did, indeed, seem a trivial affair and one felt like offering an

## **OFFENSIVE EXPECTED ALSO AGAINST ITALY**

**Will Be Made Simultaneously  
With West Front Drive,  
Rome Believes**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Peking, February 18.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome, February 10, from an authoritative Italian source:

The attempts against Valbella having failed, the Austrians have settled down to strengthen their existing lines.

The enemy in great strength is still holding the plateau of Asiago and the Grappa massif, but the German battalions have been replaced by Hungarian troops.

It would seem that the enemy forces are such as would furnish a sufficient number of battalions to initiate an offensive in Italy simultaneously with that of the Germans in France, with the probable intention of rendering all Allied troops immobile on the respective fronts.

Meanwhile on the Italian front (which is known to the Austrian staff as the "reserve front") new recruits are appearing. These belong to the class of 1900, which was not to have been called up till April but which was unexpectedly enrolled during January. The Austrian press deplorers the small percentage of able men in this new class.

A Slav newspaper in Austrian voices the lament of the Slav population of the Empire which is being bled to death by the prolongation of the war. It says that the barracks in Vienna are a death trap.

Documents which have fallen into our hands show how the enemy has officially organised the systematic sack of our provinces, carrying away everything of value. A requisition order found on the person of a captured officer orders the seizure of stores, stove and drain pipes, kitchen pots and pans, sacks, barrels, fire extinguishers, glass, soap, candles, matches, sago, fats, oil, tailors' and bootmakers' sewing machines, paper, cord, petroleum, benzine, mattresses, nails, tools, bells. The populations have to submit to this spoliation, which is carried out under police surveillance.

The Treasury publishes figures showing the cost of the war to Italy from its beginning to December last, viz., 31 milliard francs, of which 29 milliards were for the army and two milliards for the navy.

## **NEW BLOCKADE RULES STILL IN NEGOTIATION**

**President Poincaré Signs Bill  
Which Insures Payment In  
France Of Russian Loans**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, February 19.—M. Lebrun, the French Minister of Blockade, this morning informed the Council of the Ministers of the negotiations which are still proceeding in London in view of new agreements concerning the blockade against Germany, which shall be made public later.

A letter would be received from a missionary stating that a convert was being pressed to contribute to an idolatrous subscription and had been roughly handled as additional inducement. The Consul would write a letter to the taotai, quoting treatises and requesting protection. The taotai would write back that the man in question was a Chinese and assuredly entitled to Chinese protection and that instruction would be given to the Chinese officials to that effect. Shortly after a second letter would be received from the missionary stating that the man had been thrown into prison. Another letter to the taotai. Another reply, stating that the man had not really been arrested but was just being detained in connection with the small matter of a land transaction. More letters, protests, replies and finally, a straightening out of the tangle.

Mr. Fox presented several other laughable instances.

"The Chinese," he said in conclusion, "are a difficult people to understand because they are such contradictions. For any number of cases where they are dishonest, or cruel or deceitful, or such, you will find equal numbers on the opposite side and their ways are such that foreigners cannot help liking them. Formerly it was difficult for the foreigner to meet the Chinese but the barriers are slowly being broken down and I feel that we shall get to know each other better. We complain while we are here but when we go away we begin to miss them at once."

"I have tried to explain some of the contradictions of the Chinese and I hope that I may have aided you toward an understanding of Consuls and that some of you will remember, in the case of the latter, the invocation, 'Don't shoot, he's doing his best!'

Dr. Stanley presided at the meeting and called for a vote of thanks to the speaker.

## **Captain Pushed Man Killed By Fall On Ship**

**Inquest On American Seaman  
Is Opened In U.S.  
Court**

The inquest on the body of P. J. Corrigan, member of the crew of the American ship Rosewood who was killed by a fall from an upper deck Wednesday noon, was begun in the United States Consular Court yesterday. Evidence to the effect that Corrigan fell down the ladder following a shove by the Captain, after the sailor had asked for money and had laid his hand on the officer, was given by the steward of the Rosewood, Mr. P. Olsen. The hearing took place before Mr. M. F. Perkins, Consul, and was adjourned after some testimony until today. Capt. Meyer of the Rosewood was represented by Mr. G. H. Wright, Major C.P. Holcomb appearing for the Government.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Feb. 22  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Okuzen M. Feb. 28  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Peacock ... Mar. 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tenmei M. Mar. 2  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ..... Mar. 2

## **Ireland's Sons Exhorted To Follow America's Example**

**H. G. Simms, In Address Before St. Patrick's Society,  
Calls For United Nation**

"It is impossible for Ireland to stand aside and leave it to others to stem the fierce onslaught now being made on the civilisation we now enjoy. It is our duty today to remind our countrymen at home of this, and to awaken them to their responsibilities. No country has laid greater stress on the right to free government than Ireland, but what is Ireland doing today to hasten the coming of the greatest victory for free government ever known to history? Not only is she not bearing her fair share of the burden but she is embarrassing those who are doing it for her. A year ago there was no excuse for this attitude and today there is even less, for has she not the great example of the United States, Ireland's friend, to point the way? Ireland cannot afford to alienate the sympathy not only of the British Empire but of the United States by playing into the hands of the common enemy. It is Ireland's duty to mankind, to her self and to the memory of her sons who have given their lives to secure the freedom of their country that she should cease political wrangling and pull her weight in the boat."

Thus spoke Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai, at its annual meeting in the Palace Hotel yesterday evening. More than 100 of Erin's sons attended the meeting and heard Mr. Simms' impassioned plea for a united Ireland in battle against the common enemy of liberty and democracy.

Mr. Simms, continuing his address, called the attention of all Irishmen to the fact that since the last meeting of the Society, Ireland has been invited to decide its own form of government. Under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Plunkett, the Irish Statesman, the best brains of Ireland have been striving since last July to solve the question of Ireland's future government by constitutional means.

"We have great hopes," Mr. Simms said, "that through this convention the rubbish heaps of suspicion and intolerance will be cleared away and that there may be sown the seed of brotherly kindness which, given a fair chance, will yield a rich harvest for our country, a harvest of unity, peace and prosperity."

Mr. Simms went on to condemn

Sinn Feinism as too visionary and impracticable, and to state that the true salvation of Ireland lay in the development of her agriculture, the revival of her industries, and in the greater initiative and energy of her people. He concluded by saying that the future of Ireland depends on the triumph of the Allied cause, and that the duty of every Irishman is to do his bit toward settling all internal differences, and to bring Ireland to the front in the fight for democracy.

The meeting was called to order shortly after six o'clock, and Mr. Simms, as chairman, opened his address with appropriate words of regret at the death of Sergeant Con Hamilton of the Municipal Police Force, H. L. Hutchinson, and Sydney Wheeler, of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, all of whom would be deeply mourned, and who represented fine types of Ireland's sons. He also reported that 3 beds were still being maintained in Irish war hospitals, by society funds.

Election of officers and committeemen was held and the incumbents were reelected. Messrs. M. J. Lydon, L. P. O'Driscoll, M. J. Gibson, R. H. R. Wade, M. Fitzgibbon, E. Carroll, J. J. Dunne, L. M. ff. Beytagh, T. R. Murphy, and H. E. Morton were elected committee-men for the coming year.

Owing to the success of the St. Patrick's Day banquet of last year, it was agreed to hold a similar one this year, on the evening of Saturday, March 16. The meeting adjourned shortly before eight o'clock.

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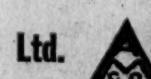
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Drawing Inks	Ranging Poles
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Water Colours	Measuring Tapes and Chains
etc.	etc.



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## Weakened Bulkheads Caused Poochi Tragedy, Witness Says

Ship Was Generally In Poor Condition, Is Chief Engineer's Statement

The China Merchants' Steamer *Poochi*, which went down with a loss of over 200 lives on January 8, was in poor condition, according to testimony given at the inquiry being held at the Customs House.

Mr. Scott and the Chinese third engineer, a Mr. Sung, who corroborated Mr. Scott's testimony, were the witnesses heard at yesterday's sitting of the court, which is composed of Mr. Wong, representing the Superintendent of Customs; Mr. Sah Fu-mou, commissioner of sequestered ships; Captain H. G. Myhra, Harbor Master, and Captain W. E. Kent.

Mr. Scott, on being called, stated that the *Poochi* was overhauled in February, 1917.

"Did you form any opinion as regards the condition of the ship?" asked Capt. Myhra.

"Well, the after bulkhead and engine room could have been better; it was very weak," replied Mr. Scott.

The witness said the plate was thin and he thought this thinness was due to wear and tear and old age.

### Ship Needed Repairs

The bulkhead, he said, might have held the full pressure of water but not with a sudden impact such as the *Hsinfung* gave her. At the overhaul last February he could not say if the superintendent's attention was drawn to the fact that the bulkhead was weak. The condition of the floors in the boiler room could have been better; they were corroded and when one started to knock the rust off the plates were pretty thin. When the *Poochi* was overhauled the engine room floors were all chipped and painted and the stokehold plates renewed and patched. All repairs were done to witness' full satisfaction.

The frames in the bunkers in 1917 wanted repair, Mr. Scott said.

of the cable when the ships were back from one another. Up till that time the telegraph did not ring.

"I went on the deck of the *Hsinfung*, and then I saw the second engineer of the *Poochi*, Mr. Knox, who was standing at the engine room door, shouted to him 'Look out for yourself.' He waved his hand, but I did not hear any reply from him. I heard Captain Mackie shouting to Captain Hamblin 'For God's sake come alongside and save us.' Captain Hamblin replied 'I cannot get alongside; your engines are going full speed.' I heard no reply from Captain Mackie."

### Most Life-belts Defective

"I then proceeded to the starboard side of the *Hsinfung*, and helped to lower one of the boats. I went below to the *Hsinfung*'s main deck, and down to the ship's side and got into one of the boats, which was the dingy of the *Hsinfung*. I left the side of the *Hsinfung* with four sailors aboard. I asked one of the sailors for a life-belt. I was handed six, without tapes. The seventh had a tape, which I took. I was proceeding to the *Poochi* at that time."

### Life-boats Tiller Gone

"When I got to the *Poochi*'s bow she sank just at that time. There were about a dozen Chinese on the rigging. I told them to hang on to the rigging, that they were safe, and that I would go and save the people who were in the water. I picked up three Chinese passengers. The handle of the tiller of the boat would not fit, so I had to steer the ship with my hands—with both my hands on the rudder."

"The fore peak was the strongest," said Mr. Scott. "It was renewed in 1910 after a collision, and had practically a new bow. I was second engineer on her then. The *Poochi* is a very old ship. She was not in the best of condition."

"You say, generally speaking, that the ship was not in a good condition?" asked Capt. Kent.

"The ship was not in good condition," replied the witness.

### Witness Describes Shaking

Mr. Scott then described the events of the fateful morning.

"We left Shanghai on the morning of January 5 bound for Ningpo and Wenchow," he said. "I turned in at Woosung. I was asleep at the time of the collision, but the terrible impact woke me up."

"It is the usual thing to steam back," replied Mr. Scott. "but we cannot do anything in the engine room until we get orders from the bridge."

### Thought Captain Forgot

Mr. Scott said that when he came from his room he thought the ship was sinking under his feet and he made for the *Hsinfung*'s cable. If the telegraph had rung, I would have rung Mr. Knox, the second engineer, who

was on deck, could have shut off steam. He was of the opinion that the Chinese down below had time to get on deck before the vessel sank, which was in about 30 or 40 minutes. He had not heard Capt. Mackie reply to Capt. Hamblin of the *Hsinfung* that he could not stop the engines, but he thought it possible Capt. Mackie had forgotten to use the telegraph in his excitement.

The third engineer, who had had 17 years service on the *Poochi*, on being called gave additional testimony as to the poor condition of the bulkheads. The after bulkhead, he said, had many holes in it at the bottom through which a finger might be passed. This was because the bulkhead was old and worn. It was repaired early last year, but on being scraped in the fall holes were found again. Following the collision he had seen six or seven sprouts of water come in as from a street hydrant. The iron plates on the ships side gave way. The witness said he stayed in the engineer room until the water rose to a depth of a foot and then went on deck and climbed up the cable but the ship had parted by that time.

The inquiry was adjourned until next Tuesday.

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK TO OPEN MANILA BRANCH

Manila, February 1.—According to a statement made today by W. Takeuchi, who will be the manager of the Manila branch of the Yokohama Specie bank, this institution will open for business on March 1 in the Macdonay building, between the Chartered Bank and the Bank of the Philippines Islands. Three members of the manager's staff will arrive here from Japan this month and the balance of the personnel will be made up of Filipinos provided a sufficient number of qualified men can be secured.

"It is the usual thing to steam back," replied Mr. Scott. "but we cannot do anything in the engine room until we get orders from the bridge."

### Estimates Prepared by Our Concrete Engineers

New York, February 4.—Admiral Usher, in command of the Third District, announced today that \$2,000,000,000 had been raised by voluntary subscription for the relief of the officers and men of the Navy killed in the course of duty.

### 2 BILLION GIFT FOR NAVY

Mr. Scott said that when he came from his room he thought the ship was sinking under his feet and he made for the *Hsinfung*'s cable. If the telegraph had rung, I would have rung Mr. Knox, the second engineer, who

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH

### PRODDED BY BISHOP

Too Diferential To 'Prosperous And Privileged Folks,'  
Says E. S. Lines

New York, January 9.—Immediate steps to remove from the Protestant Episcopal Church the suspicion of "diference to prosperous and privileged folks," closer relations with other churches and a clergy who not only know how to use their prayer books but how to conduct a prayer meeting were urged last night by Bishop E. S. Lines of Newark as necessary to a religious reawakening.

The radical utterances of Bishop Lines created a stir among the clerical and lay deputies attending the Synod of the Province of New York and New Jersey, which began a three days' meeting at Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, last night. Bishop Lines is president of the Synod, which includes eight dioceses in New York and New Jersey. Porto Rico, being the largest in the United States, as it includes about one-fourth of the total communicants in this country.

"We are too much disposed to complain of the treatment the Church is receiving while not recognising what must be done to command the world's respect and confidence," declared Bishop Lines. "We are discussing questions which have no longer any meaning. We linger on controversies for which hardly anybody cares, and we are living too much in the past."

"We are putting the emphasis

upon things not essential, upon the elaboration of beautiful services and construction of beautiful buildings, the adornment of our churches and upon costly music. We are proud of the social position of our members and of having so many of those whom we call 'the best people' in our parishes. We get out of relation to the great company of people who are living real lives and doing real things in the world."

"We ought to cultivate closer relations with other churches—there are not enough Christian people to warrant having so many kinds."

## HINTS MISSING SHIP HAS BEEN CAPTURED

After Search for Hitachi Maru, Seaman Is Sure It Was Never Wrecked

Captain Yamawaki, who was despatched by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to find the Hitachi Maru, which has been missing since her departure from Colombo for Delagoa Bay September 24, arrived at Kobe several days ago aboard the Chikuzen Maru after a careful search for the missing ship for the last several months.

Captain Yamawaki hints that the Hitachi Maru has been captured by the Germans and believes the passengers and the crew are safe.

He is quoted as having stated that although the search for the missing steamer had not been successful, and although it is not possible to say definitely whether she has been sunk or not, interesting data have been collected, from which the party have formed the conclusion that the Hitachi Maru was never wrecked at all. They had good reasons for this belief, he said.

## MATT PEASLEY ON WINDJAMMER TRIP

Skipper Made Famous By Peter B. Kyne Visits Seattle

Seattle, January 17.—Commanded by Capt. R. E. (Matt) Peasley, principal character of Peter B. Kyne's stories of shipping and the sea, the sailing schooner Fred J. Wood within the next few weeks will leave Bellingham for Papete, Tahiti, Society Islands, via Eten, Peru.

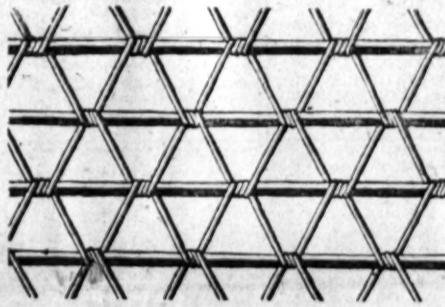
The Fred J. Wood is now in Eagle Harbor receiving a general overhauling and repairs and today Captain Peasley came to Seattle to pay his compliments to representatives of W. R. Grace & Co., who have the vessel under charter.

"My old friend, Peter B. Kyne, who attempted to make me famous as the hero of some of his stories, has dropped the pen and taken up the sword in defense of his country," said Captain Peasley today. "He is now a captain in the 144th Field Artillery. Kyne was in the Spanish-American War, serving in the famous fighting 17th United States Infantry and saw some real warfare before the unpleasantness with Spain was at an end. He will undoubtedly make a fine officer for Uncle Sam."

The Fred J. Wood came to the North Pacific from Hawaii making the voyage from Kahului to Neah Bay in twenty-four days. After overhauling the vessel will load a cargo of 750,000 feet of lumber in Bellingham for Eten, Peru. The vessel will go from the West Coast of South America to the Society Islands of the South Pacific, where she will load a full cargo of copra for San Francisco.

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### WORK ON EQUAL PAY BASIS

Vast Number Of Fighters Released By Readiness With Which Places Are Filled

New York, January 7.—More than 1,000,000 women are now employed in munition plants in England, and are engaged in most classes of skilled labor, according to a study of the employment of women prepared by the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association.

"At the beginning of the employment of women in 1915," the report says, "practically all employers in England looked upon the introduction of a woman into a machine shop as one of the horrors of war, but nothing has been so remarkable as the change in the attitude of manufacturers toward the employment of a woman. Now if any question arises as to the employment of a woman or an unskilled man no employer will hesitate to employ the woman. She has been found to be quicker in acquiring skill and is far better and faster than the type of man left in the factories now."

The report gives the experience of some factories to show that the introduction of women labor has usually benefited the men, because the women have first been placed in the unskilled labor class, and the men in that class moved up into the semi-skilled class, commanding higher pay.

"Later on," the report continues, when practically all of the useful men had been drafted or had gone into the munition industries, the Labor Supply Department adopted the scheme of using women for every job women could do or could be trained to do. In this connection a condition attached to their use, agreed upon by both capital and labor, should be mentioned. It was agreed that women undertaking skilled work should receive the same day rate as skilled men and the same place rate. A woman's wage could differ from that of a man only when employed on unskilled or semi-skilled work, and then she came up under an order which fixed the minimum wage at a rate which in general came to about two-thirds of the man's wages, varying with the district involved. The lower rate on unskilled work was due to the fact that women were found to be less effective on these general tasks, because on heavy lifting and such work it was found necessary to replace two men with three women.

The conditions of pay for women have not been particularly advantageous to employers directly, but indirectly they have been of very great value. As a result of the good wages that women have been able to earn on munition work, employers have never lacked applicants for almost every kind of work. At the present time the employment of women in England is limited only to the facilities for training them. As a further result of equal wages, the class of women taken into the munition plants has been much above the class of the factory girl and the woman employed by the textile works before the war. Women of good position and with fair education have been found, and this doubtless has had a very great influence on the variety of work on which it has been possible to employ women."

It soon became apparent that women could be rapidly trained into skilled workmen, according to the report. One factory, making light shells, was cited in which 94 per cent of the employees were women. It continues:

"Taking shell, fuse, and grenade work as a whole, the average number of women employed is about 80 per cent. Of the skilled operations, such as howitzer work, the average is not so high but there are individual cases which show just as high a percentage of women employees. In the largest English explosive factory there are 15,000 hands, and of these 11,000 are women. On trinitrotoluol manufacture the average is about 80 per cent women, and on picric acid the average is about 40 per cent. On filling fuses and that class of work the average is generally well over 90 per cent."

"Women have undertaken work in every industry which has any bearing on munitions. Outside of the machine shops their work is very largely laboring work, and they have undertaken laboring in every industry under the worst possible conditions, even such conditions as exist in blast furnaces, acid works, iron and steel plants.

"For the more highly skilled work on howitzers, airplanes, engines, &c., the Ministry of Munitions has had to help the employers by equipping training schools. By far the greatest part of the women on that work have been trained in the factories themselves, but the smaller factories have found considerable difficulty in doing their own training, and in many factories there is too little work of this nature on which women can gradually acquire skill."

"The Ministry has therefore established two classes of training establishments—training schools attached to the various technical colleges that exist in most industrial centers and factories taken over by the Ministry and equipped as instructional plants. They do actual munitions work in these training establishments. They do not attempt to give general training, but they give specialized training on a specific type of machine, and in that way women acquire a considerable degree of skill in a period of from six to eight weeks."

## Arnold Bennett Thinks All Governments Now Lag Behind Democracy

Armies Of Millions Have Been Lost By Mistakes Of Ministers; Arrogant Diplomats Who Still Believe In Binding Nations By Secret Treaties

By Arnold Bennett

A certain type of man and of news-paper is always saying: "We don't want any inconclusive peace." Whenever the word "peace" is mentioned the answering cry is: "We don't want any inconclusive peace." Who does want an inconclusive peace? These shouting blusterers imagine, or pretend to imagine, that people who do not share their views are so given over to folly that they positively desire an inconclusive peace, which would mean another war probably worse than the present. In the same way Tories used to wonder how it was that Radicals could be so unpatriotic as to be Radicals, and in the same way many self-styled Liberals today wonder how it is that Socialists can be so unpatriotic as to be Socialists.

There is today in every country a strong party which has not the slightest intention of giving up the sword—if it can by any means stick to the sword; there is still a very strong party which emphatically does not want to bring to an end the institution of war. This party consists chiefly of two sorts of persons—the unimaginative persons who are incapable of seeing that human society develops and that the institution of war as we understand war is bound ultimately in the course of evolution to follow the institution of slavery into desuetude, and the conspiratorial persons who hate democracy and who think they see in armies their only effective method of checking the advance of democracy. Let us never forget that large numbers of powerful and influential individuals today put militarism foremost in their social creed and would be deeply and genuinely grieved to see it go.

**Army Lost To Allies**

Events in Russia have given these latter persons a very considerable shaking, though they hope to recover from the shock. The vicissitudes of the Russian revolution have reacted upon the world situation in two different ways. In the first place, they have shown up the singular foolishness of pure militarism even from the militarists' own point of view. The militarists of all countries have always preached that nothing counts in war but fighting, and they would be most anti-democratic at any cost.

The result of their prodigiously idiotic attitude toward the Russian revolution is plain. President Wilson went so far as to admit it in his last speech. The result of allied militaristic antagonism to the democratic wave in Russia and of its refusal to permit the Stockholm conference (which refusal was one of the most stupendous madnesses in the history of the modern age) is that an army of millions is lost to the allied cause. If that army had been kept for the allied cause, as it might have been, the war would very probably have been over by this time.

Let me note in passing that owing to precisely the same spirit a similar state of affairs on a smaller scale exists in Ireland today. Today instead of being compelled to take British soldiers from Flanders or Ireland we should have had the youth of Ireland in the trenches of Flanders if only our pure militarists had put their faith in Ireland and in the de-

merely the belligerent nations, shall assist at the conference which might and should usher in a new era of the world, the rest will follow. In brief, let them display candor and imagination and faith. By no other path will they arrive at a conclusive peace.

### Road To Victory

Let I should be misunderstood and lest my word should be distorted by people with whom I profoundly disagree, I must add my opinion that any immediate peace would be inconclusive. It would be inconclusive because by nothing except a military triumph can the German military autocracy be overthrown. If the German military autocracy were overthrown by any other means I would welcome an armistice on the morrow of its fall whatever the state of battle.

For the sole important obstacle to a successful League of Nations is the German military autocracy, and once it is dethroned the minor obstacles, such as our own militarists, can be dethroned too. Until the German military autocracy is either killed or mortally wounded I am in favor of the most ardent prosecution of the war.

### LUXEMBURGERS AND THE GERMAN ARMY

Zurich, Switzerland.—For some months past numerous complaints have reached Switzerland that the German military authorities are compelling subjects of the neutral State of Luxembourg, who happen to be residents in Germany, to serve in the German Army. Six months ago the Gazette de Lausanne published a pathetic letter from a Luxembourg volunteer in the Belgian Army, denouncing the forcible recruiting of his countrymen by the Germans. This letter produced such an impression in Switzerland, that the German Legation in Berne found it necessary to protest, in the name of the Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, against this very grave accusation.

The objects of the war, as defined by Mr. Asquith in November, 1914, were admirable. No exception could be taken to them. The objects of the war, as disclosed by these secret agreements, were quite other than those publicly avowed, and some of them are indefensible. More than that, they show an amount of sheer lunatic folly in high places which is staggering, and yet, while these secret agreements were still operative, we had the spectacle in the House of Commons of diplomats of the old anti-democratic school urging that world politics was a matter which democracy could not comprehend and in which it ought not to meddle!

No democracy, however inexperienced, could descend to the depths of unteachable imbecility which these secret agreements reveal. The one excuse for them in regard to the Eastern Powers is that the Russian autocracy was in being when they were made and had to be humored—in other words, that the best had to be made of a bad job.

### Progress Of Democracy

In three years, whether or not the thought of governments has progressed, the thought of democracies has progressed. Democracies have learned in three years: (1) That the most imperative duty of mankind is to do its best to put a stop to the institution of war; (2) that the institution of war is not likely to perish so long as nations are left free to arm themselves according to the fancy of their rulers, unrestricted by international control, and therefore (3), that the first condition of permanent peace is a league of nations formed with a view to international control of arms and the settlement of all disputes by a world tribunal.

Do our European Governments show the least official interest in the essential scheme of a league of nations? They do not. They never mention it, or if they mention it, they do so in order to sneer at it. And this is true not of Great Britain only. If allied Governments complain that they do not always feel utterly sure of popular support, the remedy is plain, and it is in their own hands. Let them cease to lag behind the general advance of thought.

Let them seriously take up the supreme business of a genuine league of nations. Let them agree that all the nations of the earth, and not

innocent of any crime, have had to endure great sufferings. Not only have they suffered from famine, fines and imprisonment, but they have had to look on and see their sons and daughters, and their relatives, entirely French in sentiment and sympathy, but completely surrounded by Germans, the youth of Luxembourg have been obliged to fight against their brothers enrolled under the French and Belgian colors. Many of these have sacrificed everything, rather than suffer such dishonor.

In conclusion the Lausanne paper gives the full text of the letter and vouches for the authenticity of the following touching story:

"A few days ago a body of Luxemburg volunteers serving in the Belgian Army received an order to attack an advanced German post. The night was pitch dark. Near the German trenches the soldiers heard a lively altercation between a German officer and one of his men, who had refused to advance. 'I will not go on,' he said. 'I cannot do so. I am not an enemy of these people. I am a Luxemburger.' A revolver shot was the only response to this appeal. The Belgian soldiers attacked and took the post. Among the prisoners found was a desperately wounded man who, in replying to questions in the Luxemburg tongue, answered that he was a Luxemburger. He said that he was a Luxemburger, and had settled in Stuttgart where he had lived for several years and that he had been enrolled by force into the German Army, but had never lost his nationality. In this last moment he offered to be shot down by his officer rather than march against those whom he recognized as the liberators of his country."

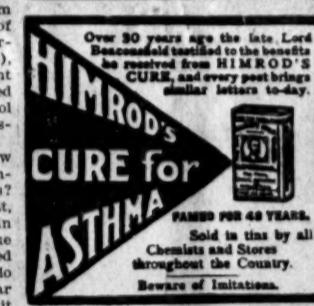
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## SEES TIRPITZ PLAN FATAL TO GERMANY

Foerster Says Her Economic Future Depends On A Peace Of Conciliation

### VARYING VIEWS OF PEACE

Some Germans Want Russo-German Combination Against Anglo-Americanism

New York, January 7.—Copies of German newspapers recently received in Switzerland and England show that the violent annexationist speech delivered by Admiral von Tirpitz at Munich on November 11, drew considerable sharp criticism from German publicists who are more modest in their demands and hope for a peace by agreement. Writing in the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Förster, whose previous attacks on the Prussian militarist spirit had caused his temporary exile to Switzerland, after pointing out that insistence upon the retention of Belgium would cause the war to continue for years, said:

"Even if the continuation of the struggle for years were to end in our retaining Belgium and possessing the great economic resources of the country, what could all that profit us, if the rest of the civilised world were stubbornly to shut itself against us and to refuse all moral and economic community with us, apart from trade in a few things which everybody requires?"

"Assuming even that we conquered all Italy and all Russia, and in addition to Belgium held the whole of the North of France as an economic indemnity and as a base against England, how would all that help us to rebuild our world industry, which is entirely dependent upon the gigantic markets of Pan America and of the British World Empire?"

### No Hope In Mere Military Success

"No military successes, no matter how great and thus ought also to make the physical force politicians among our opponents recognise their illusions—are able to assure us of the very thing that we must have as a stable foundation upon which to build our economic structure: a moral reconciliation with the rest of the civilised world! The disciples of force always declare that there is no alternative between their theory and mere moral pacifism."

"Nor, between these extremes stands the true conception of practical politics that reckons with the concrete psychology of world trade. This conception entertains no illusions about the fact that when a nation with gigantic exports has broken off relations with its gigantic clientele it cannot really overcome the crisis in its existence through the Grand Admiral and his purely military methods of compulsion, but only through a genuine statesman who reasons in a psychological way, who believes in the reality of the imponderables, and who understands that only an honorable desire for agreement, that is, a knightly way in which to do justice to foreign motives, rights, interests, and ideas, can create the psychological-ethical foundation for the resumption of all economic connections."

"It is by being carried upon the back of the British World Empire that we have acquired our greatest riches; only by the help of that gigantic export could we pay for our indispensable raw materials—for example, for the wool which we import from England to the value of about \$37,500,000 a year."

### Sees Anglo-American Hope Blasted

During the few weeks immediately preceding the opening of peace negotiations between the Bolshevik government in Russia and the Kaiser's agents, the German press was filled with long articles discussing the value of the impending move and giving vent to diverse opinions regarding the relative merits and demerits of Russia and Great Britain. Copies of German newspapers reaching London contain many articles supplementing the brief cable notices on these differences of opinion.

August Müller, the Socialist Under-Secretary in the Food Department, writes in the *Socialistische Monatshefte*:

"No antagonism, economic or military, need exist between Russia on the one side and Germany and her Allies on the other side. The eastward orientation of our policy, as the presupposition of the solidarity of Continental Europe, means the securing of our economic and political independence not only for the time present but for the time to come. The recognition of this, translated into political action and accomplished by the organisation of Germany on the lines which tend to her greatest possible economic self-sufficiency during the time of transition, will blast the illusions which the British and Americans cherish in their economic schemes."

Then comes Deutsche Politik with a lengthy reply by Dr. Paul Rohrbach, a spokesman of those German Imperialists who see the main enemy in Russia. He is very contemptuous of the way in which the German Government hastened to "open its arms" and to "cast languishing glances at the Soviet." He says that it would be folly for Germany to interrupt the process of disruption of Russian society, which "is about to secure for us the immense advantage of having our rear in the east made free, an advantage which will immediately change our whole position in the world for the better."

### Manifesto That Caused Riots

The manifesto issued by the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany early in November, calling upon the German Socialists to hold meetings to demand that the Kaiser's Government immediately begin to treat with the Bolsheviks.

government in Russia for a general peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities, according to Amsterdam cablegrams dated November 20, was the cause of several serious riots in Berlin and other German cities on Sunday, November 18. The program which the voters attempted to carry out was outlined in the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* as follows:

"In Russia the proletariat has seized the official power, an event of importance in the world's history. Never before has such a mighty task been placed before the proletariat as at this moment. As the enemy of capitalism and of all imperialistic efforts, the proletarian Government of Russia wants to propose a general armistice for the purpose of effecting a peace, excluding annexations of all kinds, open and veiled, on all sides."

"This strengthens the hope of avoiding another Winter campaign. Nevertheless, this hope cannot be made effective if the German proletariat merely acts the part of a sympathetic spectator of the events happening in Russia. It is just the German proletariat that is now obliged to promote mass demonstrations everywhere in favor of a peace without annexations on any side."

### Wants More African Colonies

The campaign being carried on in the German press in favor of making the establishment of a great German colonial empire in Central Africa a cardinal point in the negotiations for peace that will some day put an end to the world war has received fresh impetus through the writings of Dr. Krenkel, a Leipzig geologist, who happened to be in East Africa at the outbreak of the war, took part in the fighting, was made prisoner, was interned in France, and was then sent to Switzerland. He recently wrote an article for the *Kölnerische Zeitung* on the militaristic possibilities of Africa, and in the *Tägliche Rundschau* he says, as translated for The London Times:

"East Africa remains ours, and we will not let it be taken away. But we will not only have back our old traditional colonies; we must want more—not only to possess colonies but to be a colonial power. Germany needs a great strong Central African colonial empire, with good frontiers and good sea routes connecting it with the German Empire. A great power in Germany and a great power in Africa—that will make any attack upon us impossible in the future. Our future colonial empire must stretch from Cameroons to the coast of the Indian Ocean, and from Mozambique westward to Angola."

### News Briefies

Mr. C. L. Bromley of the Theological Seminary of the Shanghai Baptist College will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel, Sunday, February 24, 4:30 p.m. Miss Olive of Soochow will sing.

The great question of suitable evening dress—apropos Washington's Birthday—can, it appears, be most suitably disposed of by a visit to Silberman's Stores in Broadway. Details will be found in an ad. in another column.

The case against a houseboy, named John Kwe-shing, charged with fraudulently endorsing a check drawn by Belgian Consul-General D. Siffert on the Banque Belge Pour l'Exterior and payable to Hall & Holtz, Ltd., was remanded yesterday at the Mixed Court for the Belgian Assessor.

Mr. E. J. Lloyd, manager of the Chefoo office of the British-American Tobacco Co., has joined the Chinese Labor Battalion and will soon leave Weihaiwei for France.

### GRAIN IN THE DOMINIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Warwick Brookes asked what steps the Secretary of State for the Colonies was taking to promote wheat-growing within the Empire.

Mr. W. A. S. Brewins replied that the Dominion Governments are fully alive to all the aspects of the question.

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## SARATSI LETTER TELLS HOW PLAGUE STARTED

### Whole Families Were Wiped Out Through Ignorance Of Precautions

The Belgian Mission in Shanghai has received the following telegram from its workers in Saratsi:

"In our region the plague has lessened everywhere. Here and there are still deaths, especially in the cities. It is more serious at Kweihwacheng. In the last three months there have been more deaths among our Catholics. All our missionaries are well."

China Press Correspondence

Saratsi, January 20.—The first notice of the plague that is raging in our country reached me on December 20, 1917, by a letter from a Catholic missionary writing that "a kind of plague broke out in his village of Tsang Kien Wo Tze (70 li southeast of Saratsi); more than 10 persons were sick or died in one day. The plague was imported by a visitor from Tao Tew Chen who died in the village on December 22. The same missionary wrote, "more than 20 inhabitants died: many are flying; the plague is certainly of a pneumonic kind; the sick spit phlegm mixed with blood." By Christmas my correspondent fell sick himself, having administered to more than 40, and died on December 27.

On December 20, the same day that I received notice of the plague in Tsang Kien Wo Tze, I received notice that 10 persons were sick in another village, the plague was imported from Saratsi by a sick traveller. To the East (100 li from Saratsi) in one day there were more than twenty cases. In the village where I am dwelling a sick woman imported the plague from Tsang Kien Wo Tze. All the inhabitants being Christians I could from the first day take some energetic measures to isolate the family; but it was very difficult because the Chinese here in the country had never seen such a plague in winter.

The whole family, excepting two babies of 4 and 7 years of age, died, and because the measures of isolation had been more or less well kept, the plague remained in one family. These two babies have been 20 days with their parents who died, and now 10 days after the others died, they have not the slightest signs of sickness.

Now, four weeks after its appearance, the plague is still spreading all over the country. In Tsang Kien Wo Tze (a village of about 600 inhabitants), 150 persons at least died. In many other villages there are 20, 30, to 40 who died; no one who was attacked could be saved. Three missionaries also died assisting the sick. When one member of a family is attached, ordinarily all the members subsequently die, because the Chinese here have not the slightest idea of hygiene. When measures of isolation are more or less effectively applied, the sickness does not spread. For instance: the family attacked in my village dwelt and remained in the midst of the village; the neighbors were not attacked.

The plague seems to be the same as in Manchuria in 1911. The patient feels uneasy, has headaches with fever, constantly he spits phlegm mixed with blood; after two or three days he dies: sometimes one day is enough. I know a case of a shepherd who was watching his sheep when he fell uneasy: the second day he died. It appears that the plague spreads more quickly when the weather is cold; perhaps it is more virulent in one place than in another.

The plague comes from the west of Pao-tow: but it is at this moment impossible to state in what place it was first noticed. It is now certainly raging in Santscho (Northwest corner of the ring of Yellow River). Neither

### TO MY PATRONS

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and each case entrusted to me will receive, as before, special attention, and every assistance rendered that is comprised within my profession. It is my one desire—and I think I have been successful so far—to give each patron FULL SATISFACTION.

I wish to tender to all patrons my hearty thanks for their past favors and assistance.

REMEMBER—  
38, Nanking Road, First Floor

April 1st, 1918.

DR. C. CAMERON

"The Painless Dentist"

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the civil nor the military authorities took the slightest precautions against the plague. It seems very easy to isolate the country west of Pao-tow; along the great roads there are every day sick travellers, and many die on the road or in the inns; no one cares for them.

It is reported that the plague is spreading among the soldiers; but I cannot certify to that matter. It seems that Tokoto has been more or less isolated: travellers from the West are not allowed to penetrate into the town; but coming from the East or saying that they come from there, they are easily allowed to penetrate and to remain. With such carelessness I expect that the plague will continue to spread, for a while at least.

### HANGCHOW NOTES

Hangchow, Feb. 19.—The Hangchow Missionary Association held its monthly meeting this afternoon in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Laselle. A musical program arranged by Rev. Kepler Van Evra was greatly enjoyed.

The local papers report the completion of plans for a horse road which will connect the city with the East Yin and Tien Tsoh Monasteries. These two monasteries are among the most famous in this region and in the spring they are the mecca of tens of thousands of pilgrims. Work on the road, it is stated, will be begun within a month.

Many foreign visitors have been in the city during the Chinese New Year's holidays. Hangchow has always been a popular resort among the Chinese, and as its attractions are becoming known to foreigners it is becoming more and more a holiday playground for them.

This week is being observed by all the churches of the city as a special week of personal evangelism. A large number of men and women are taking part.

### Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5:30:

- 1.—Waltz "The Sunshine Girl" Rubens
- 2.—One Step "The Wedding Glide" Hirsch
- 3.—Waltz "Dream Kisses" Roife
- 4.—One Step "I'd like to be on an Island with You" Gumble
- 5.—Waltz "Dorothy" Rodenbeck
- 6.—One Step "Tres Moutarde" Macklin

A. de Kryer, Conductor-in-Charge.

### Football

S.F.C. v. St. Xavier's

The following will represent the Shanghai Football Club's 2nd Eleven in a League match against the St. Xavier's Football Club on the S.F.C. ground tomorrow afternoon at 2:30:

L. Berthes, J. H. Johns and A. E. Donald, D. Arthur; G. Graigie-Ross (Capt.) and G. P. Lindsay, T. D. Macdonald, F. R. Abbott, J. Baud, K. Johansen, S. T. Clarke.

### NEW YORK ICE-BOUND

New York, February 6.—New York harbor and the North and East river are frozen over solid. Only a day's supply of coal is available in the city. Zero weather prevails and much hardship is anticipated.



HERE'S a luxury within the reach of everyone—a hairbath in the whipped-cream-like lather that LUX makes in hot water. Your hair takes on a soft, luminous silk-like quality that makes it a crown of beauty indeed. The scalp is stimulated, your head refreshed.

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## WEATHER

Overcast, gloomy weather with threats  
of some rain in the valleys of the  
Yellow and Blue Rivers. Strong  
Northerly winds in the North,  
moderate or reversed in the South.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 22, 1918

## The Birthday Of Washington

Eighty-four years ago this song  
was written and published in honor  
of the birthday of George Washington.  
It is reproduced here from the pages  
of the New York Mirror, published in  
1881. It was written by G. D. Prentiss  
of Louisville and music was composed  
for it by W. Nixon of Cincinnati.

WEY swell a million hearts as  
one

With mem'ries of the past?  
Why rings out yonder thunder gun  
Upon the rushing blast?

Why held the beautiful, the brave,  
The jubilee of earth?

It is, it is the day that gave  
Our patriot hero birth.

We offer here a sacrifice  
Of hearts to him, who came  
To guard young freedom's paradise!

With sword of living flame!  
To him, who, on war's whirlwind  
laid,

Rode like an angel form,  
And set his glory in the cloud,  
A halo of the storm!

No marble on his resting spot  
Its sculptured column rears,  
But this is still a nobler lot,

A grateful nation's tears!  
Old time, that bids the marble bow,

Makes green each laurel leaf,  
That blooms upon the sainted brow

Of our immortal chief!

His deeds were ours—but through  
the world

That mighty chief will be,  
Where glory's banner is unfurled,

The prophet of the free!

And as they bend their eagle-eyes  
On victory's burning sun,

Their shouts will echo to the skies—

"Our God—and Washington!"

In 1814, when the British fleet  
sailed up the Potomac to bombard  
and burn Washington, they saluted  
Mount Vernon, the home of George  
Washington, instead of destroying  
it.

During the Civil War, Mount  
Vernon was by spontaneous con-  
sent of both sides the only neutral  
ground in the United States. Sol-  
diers left their arms outside the  
gate and "men in blue and men  
in gray fraternized before the tomb  
of the father of their divided coun-  
try."

Every vessel on the Potomac  
tolls its bell as it passes Mount  
Vernon and "there is an order in  
the United States Navy by which,  
when ships of the service pass  
Mount Vernon between sunrise and  
sunset a full guard and band is  
paraded, the bell is tolled, the  
colors are dropped to half-mast, the  
bugle sounds taps, the guard pre-  
sents arms, and officers and men  
on deck stand at attention and  
salute as the ship passes the hal-  
lowed spot."

It was Washington who held the  
struggling colonies together dur-

**The Prussian System :- By F. C. Walcott**

*This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.*

Washington was honest, he had common sense and he was steadfast. These were and are the qualities that lift men to and hold them in high places; that enable them first to win and then to keep the confidence of their fellow men long enough to make their accomplishments imperishable in the history of the world and securely to enshrine their names in the hearts of their countrymen. China and Russia today each need a Washington to arise and lead them, and each will follow such a leader, if he appears. And what a godsend such a man would be today to each of these stricken countries and to the world!

**All Over The World**

There is a well known piece of advice to lawyers reduced to the terms, "When you have no defense abuse the plaintiff's attorney." And it is one which appears to be taken considerable advantage of at the present moment. When a newspaper recently objected to the employment of the Red Cross funds for vivisection at once raised the cry, "Pro-German!" or "Un-patriotic!" When again the Mayor of Worcester, Mass., announced that the saloons would be closed during the fuel saving campaign, there promptly came the cry "Un-patriotic!" or "Pro-German!" which, seeing that the breweries are sometimes supposed not to be entirely divorced from German influence, seems a little inconsiderate.

A new tragedy by Maurice Maeterlinck is quite an event! It is particularly interesting too, because, in this case, he has laid his plot in a modern setting, in the heat of the present war, in fact. The central figure is a German officer, and the tragedy develops with the obedience which he renders to the terrible cult of Kultur by which he is possessed. The play is the more powerful and impressive from the fact that Maeterlinck deals his blows at the Kultur system, disdaining the man who plays the part of puppet. Those who have been privileged to hear the new play have the very highest opinion of it. It is a stringent censorship regulation that no German uniform shall appear on the French stage, so the Mercure thinks it quite probable that "Le Bourgmestre de Stilmonde" will one day be brought to France from America just as formerly "The Blue Bird" came from Russia.

In all seriousness, since it has

been necessary to suspend business

by the day in the United States East,

in order to make a saving in fuel,

why should Congress any longer

hesitate about enacting a daylight

law? It is declared that one hour

of daylight saving during the present

year, beginning on May 1, will save

900,000 tons of coal. If this is the

case, in view of present experience,

that hour should be saved.

It is good to hear that Mr. Lloyd

George reminded the delegation from

the Labor and Trades Union Con-

gress that it was only a section of

the French people, the Socialists, who

held the view that a plebiscite could

settle the question of Alsace Lorraine;

and that on that point the wishes of

the French Government must be

respected. He might have added:

and those of the great majority of the

French nation as well. A plebiscite

ignores the fact that the country

has been packed with German im-

migrants since 1871, and, besides,

a plebiscite gives tacit recognition to

the brute force which seized a country

and held it against the unwillingly

expressed wish of its people. To put

it quite briefly and succinctly, it is

necessary only to quote the French

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alsace-

Lorraine is a moral question.

The press agent, originally thriving

in the theatrical world, has crept into

the realms of finance, art, industry,

and government. He has become an

accepted institution in the United

States, and his scutcheon bears the

legend, "Carpe diem." Sometimes,

however, his instinct for timeliness

bears watching, as for instance, when

several New York and Boston papers

reported a speech delivered in Chi-

cago by a New York banker who

happened at the time to be on a train

stalled some hundred miles from

Chicago.

Even now I find it hard to describe

in comprehensible terms the mind of

official Germany, which dominates and

shapes all German thought and action.

Yet it is as hard, as clear-cut, as real

as any material thing. I saw it in

Poland. I saw the same thing in Bel-

gium. I hear of it in Servia and

Rumania. For weeks it was always before me, always the same. Officers talked freely, frankly, directly. All the staff officers have the same view.

Let me try to tell it, as General Von Kries told me, in Poland, in the midst of a dying nation. Germany is destined to rule the world, or at least a great part of it. The German people are so much human material for building the German state, other people do not count. All is for the glory and might of the German state.

The lives of human beings are to be conserved only if it makes for the state's advancement. The state is to be sacrificed if it is to the state's advantage. The state is all, the people are nothing.

Conquered people signify little in the German account. Life, liberty, happiness, human sentiment, family, virtue, grace and generous impulses, these have no place beside the one concern, the greatness of the German state.

Starvation must excite no pity; sympathy must not be allowed, if it hampers the main design of promoting Germany's ends.

"Starvation is here," said General Von Kries. "Candidly, we would like to see it relieved; we fear our soldiers may be unfavorably affected by the things that they see. But since it is here, starvation must serve our purpose. So we set it to work for Germany. By starvation we can accomplish in two or three years in East Poland more than we have in West Poland, which is East Prussia, in the last hundred years. With that in view, we propose to turn this force to our advantage."

"This country is meant for Germany," continued the keeper of starving Poland. "It is a rich, aluvial country which Germany has needed for some generations. We propose to remove the able-bodied working Poles from this country. It leaves it open for the inflow of German working people as fast as we can spare them. They will occupy it and work it."

Then with a cunning smile, "Can't you see how it works out?" By and by we shall give back freedom to Poland. When that happens Poland will appear automatically as a German province."

In Belgium, General Von Bissing told me exactly the same thing. "If the relief of Belgium breaks down we can force the industrial population into Germany through starvation and colonize other Belgians in Mesopotamia where we have planned large irrigation works; Germans will then overrun Belgium. When the war is over and freedom is given back to Belgium, it will be a German Belgium that is restored. Belgium will be a German province and we have Antwerp—which is what we are after."

In Poland, the able-bodied men are being removed to relieve the German workman and make the land vacant for Germany. In Belgium, the men are deported that the country may be a German colony. In Servia, where three-fourths of a million people out of three millions have perished miserably in the last three years, Germany hardens its heart, shuts its eyes to the suffering, thinks only of Germany's gain. In Armenia, six hundred thousand people were slain in cold blood by Kurds and Turks under the domination and leadership of German officers—Germany looking on. In

In Warsaw, which had not been destroyed, a city of one million inhabitants, one of the most prosperous cities of Europe before the war, the streets were lined with people in the pangs of starvation. Famished and rain-soaked, they squatted there, with their elbows on their knees or leaning against the buildings, too feeble to lift a hand for a bit of money or a morsel of bread if one offered it, perishing from hunger and cold. Charity did what it could. The rich gave all that they had, the poor shared their last crust. Hundreds of thousands were perishing. Day and night the picture is before my eyes—a people starving, a nation dying.

In that situation, the German commander issued a proclamation. Every able-bodied Pole was bidden to Germany to work. If any refused, let no other Pole give him to eat, not so much as a mouthful, under penalty of German military law.

This is the choice the German government gives to the conquered Pole, to the husband and father of a starving family: Leave your family to die or survive as the case may be. Leave your country which is destroyed, to work in Germany for its further destruction. If you are obstinate, we shall see that you surely starve.

Staying with his folk, he is doomed and they are not saved; the father and husband can do nothing for them, he only adds to their risk and suffering. Leaving them, he will be cut off from his family, they may never hear from him again nor be from them. Germany will set him to work to that end.

Germany will set him to work to that end. He shall be lodged in barracks, behind barbed wire entanglements, under armed guard. He shall sleep on the bare ground with a single thin blanket. He shall be scantily fed and his earnings shall be taken from him to pay for his food.

That is the choice which the German Government offers to a proud, sensitive, high strung people. Death or slavery.

When a Pole gave me that proclamation, I was boiling. But I had to restrain myself. I was practically the only foreign civilian in the country and I wanted to get food to the people. That was what I was there for and I must not for any cause jeopardize the undertaking. I asked Governor General Von Beseler, "Can this be true?"

"Really, I cannot say," he replied. "I have signed so many proclamations," said General Von Kries.

So I asked General Von Kries, "General, this is a civilised people. Can this be true?"

"Yes," he said, "it is true"—with an air of adding, "Why not?"

I dared not trust myself to speak. I turned to go. "Wait," he said. And he explained to me how Germany, official Germany, regards the state of subject peoples.

Even now I find it hard to describe in comprehensible terms the mind of official Germany, which dominates and shapes all German thought and action. Yet it is as hard, as clear-cut, as real as any material thing. I saw it in Poland. I saw the same thing in Belgium. I hear of it in Servia and

Rumania. For weeks it was always before me, always the same. Officers talked freely, frankly, directly. All the staff officers have the same view.

Let me try to tell it, as General Von Kries told me, in Poland, in the midst of a dying nation. Germany is destined to rule the world, or at least a great part of it. The German people are so much human material for building the German state, other people do not count. All is for the glory and might of the German state.

The lives of human beings are to be conserved only if it makes for the state's advancement. The state is to be sacrificed if it is to the state's advantage. The state is all, the people are nothing.

Conquered people signify little in the German account. Life, liberty,

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Lose, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## Exercise As Rest For The Woman Who Gets Tired

Physical Preparedness, Says Noted Circus Rider Who Was Trained Never To Grow Weary, Is Essential For The Feminine Worker In War Times

By Josephine de Mott

In the course of inhuman events Mrs. Smith was heard to remark, as she left a war-relief meeting not long ago: "I'm too tired to think, and I can't stand it!"

"Don't be awful!" echoed her friend, Mrs. Jones. "My husband says I must stop and rest. But I can't rest, somehow."

"The work must go on," chimed in Mrs. Brown. "But I'm all worn out, too. I can't even remember whether you know about the 2 after you, or whether it's knit 2 and purl 2, and I've been making sweaters now for three years!"

Everywhere one goes one finds Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown, too tired to stand up and too "strung up" to sit down. It leads one to reflection upon the value of effort put out by people who are "too tired to think."

I am thinking these days an important chief essential? Does the state of being exhausted presage the best work to be produced?

That responsibility for this constant expression of fatigue is not to be laid at Work's door, is answered in the countless men and women in the business world who are filling big positions with ease; who show ability to take on added work when occasion

demands without manifest signs of feeling it. They are doing this for one reason solely—because they are able to do it.

Perhaps the retort is here due, that the notable record of women in war work speaks for itself! I am not in this war. Their records are brilliant in such Heaven-sent High Seas, the Western Front, and elsewhere, to the count of their needles and the beat of their hearts. The point is, could we not register an even better accounting if more of us realised the importance of not working with just half of ourselfs, with just our heads; if we would put common sense bodies behind the work the heads plan to do? Speaking of women in war work, some of the most noteworthy work in this war has been done by English women. It is interesting to remember that athletic training is as much a part of the education of the Englishwoman as her governess and her textbooks.

With a boy, riding horseback for the first time, complains about the second day of painful stiffness in certain muscles, we do not blame the horse. We know, as professional slang has it, that his muscles aren't "there." To remove the complaint we take away the cause, by building up the muscles to be equal to the work they must do. Then the lad rides easily and is not disturbed if his horse shies or gives him a tussle. He is master of the situation and is not physically mastered by it, and his horse goes comfortably and well.

The women of this country are plainly not riding hobby. In their attitude they were patriarchal. They are mounted on "Resolutions" and their goal is beyond the German town where the flags of the Entente must some day catch the breeze. But their ability to ride their jobs easily, to take the bumps, to stick in the saddle in the long, hard stretches to make their work instead of being physically mastered by it (as constantly manifest in protestations of fatigue) requires stamina and staying power.

My belief that a sound body is a sound investment, one on which you may draw interest for the whole of your life, one you will never regret, one which you may draw interest in a day of expense to extol as priceless, is not founded on theory. I was born in the circus of a family prominent in the profession for generations. As

far as we know, the family lineage, forsooth, dates back to an uncle, Benjor Tournaire, who was a friend of Napoleon and was said to be greatly admired by the latter for his gift in handling horses.

I was trained by my father John De Mott, from whose vocabulary three words were omitted: I never heard him say "can't," "tired," or "afraid." It never occurred to him that I would get tired, knowing that my body was being so conditioned that it automatically threw up barriers against fatigue. In short, I was married originally, after the youthful years in the circus and, as the wife of a member of the Ohio Legislature and a man of leisure, I lived a happy and luxurious life for over ten years. This period was broken when we went to Alaska, where, incidentally, I was the first woman to take the United States census. Owing to the failure of the ship to reach us we stayed in Alaska, we protracted to three years, the last of which was one of inexpressible hardships. I have "pushed" the long, long trail in the Klondike. I have sharpened my picks shoulder to shoulder with men. I have nearly starved to death there. I have slept under the stars in tree bushes, laid flat for a bed when it was so cold that the moisture froze on the inside of the tent, making it look like an ice canopy over me.

On our return to the States I re-entered the circus and, after fifteen years away from the profession, successfully resumed the backward somersault on a horse that had won the world's reputation as a girl and that had not been seriously challenged in the meantime.

It is now seven years since I've worked on the sawdust. Last summer, not having been on a circus horse in the meantime, I "doubled" in the riding acts of a motion-picture play. They had me jumping through paper hoops, doing the shoulder-stand, and making a backward fall from a standing position on a caftan horse, which had to be repeated over six times before they got the film they wanted.

The personal reference is brought in only to show that I never could have done these things had I not learned to work without tiring. I never could have "come back" twice to the professional world, with long periods of lack-practice between, had not possessed a background of training the effects of which proved permanent, should have been established long ago. You rarely hear circus people complain of being tired. You will never hear a man familiar with the golf links, the tennis court, the swimming pool, or the gymnasium, or the woman, either—complain of failing health. The one whose life has consisted of office work and who has never had any physical exercise to offset it. The reason Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown are all worn out and too tired to think is because they have no recuperative powers; they never have grown any, and you can't fall back upon what you never had!

The Government does not think of taking men soft from indoor life and home or restaurant feeding, and putting them directly in the front-line trenches. Yet all over the country

try women are undertaking responsibilities of the utmost importance, apparently without thought or concern with their voluntary services—they are contributing flabby-muscled bodies with which to back up the efforts they are so sincerely anxious to put forth. They are going out as canteen workers, duty which requires sustained periods of footwork and endurance, including song, washing dishes, &c.; they are going out as Army drivers, nurses, secretaries. Yet when it comes to the management of themselves physically, an average of not more than one in ten knows how to walk correctly, let alone ease herself off—without easing the load off when it comes to a long pull and a hard one.

To live truly in all one's being, to enjoy life, to be worthy of work and experience the thrills of work that you know is more than ordinarily well done, there must be a continually inflowing tide of physical forces to renew and invigorate the mental ones. All the symphonies of the country should be filled with women engaged in war relief, for the sake of the work they are doing quite as much as for the sake of themselves. Declining the gym idea, if they would give at least fifteen minutes a day to systematic exercise—and not be fickle about the idea—they would be surprised at the difference it would make in their feelings, their appearance, their increased capacities for accomplishment. It should be longer, really, to win the best results.

The overtired woman goes home to rest. She is unaware she does not know how to rest. She has adopted an unusual mistaken plan—a bath, a negligee, a couch. She closes her eyes, but cannot shut off the thoughts of the day which continue to revolve in her head. Presently she asks for a bundle of papers, while she rests! The next day, on returning to the office, she announces that she did rest the preceding afternoon, but did not sleep.

There is only one rest for a tired brain and a fagged nervous system.

It comes of a physical fatigue imposed by healthy exercise in a sufficient amount to put the bodily machinery working in all its parts, with the lubricating oil warmed up and going to work at the same time, not the mind interested in the exercising so that it is completely switched off the thought belts on which it has been running all day.

Thus, the mind is rested by readjustment to another line of thought, co-ordinating with this active work the mind, body which then the mind comes, will bring about a sleep that comes quickly and is drenchingly thorough. The mind never stops. But it is not necessary to take it to a Summer resort to rest it. This is a thing men understand so much better than women. When they go to play, they leave the set of thoughts pertaining to the office behind them. They do not spoil their "putting" or their service at tennis, by the reminder of a letter they ought to have written. Thus their minds, and their bodies, are being constantly refreshed mentally and physically to prepare them for the new days. It is a good idea to think of it as work in their offices just as hard as men and some of them harder. What is the proportion of women whom you know, as compared to men, who make a business of providing themselves with physical exercise, in some form or other? Why is it that a man at sixty is so much younger than a woman at sixty?

To return to the overtired woman:

Suppose, instead of going to bed, she goes to a gym. That night she sleeps dreamlessly and well. Having formed the habit, she finds herself going to her desk with vigor. Annoyances are surprisingly few and minor. When the day's work is ended, it is ended. The little tonic for mind and body called exercise—is taken again. Soon the days are for work and the nights are for rest, and the haunting handicapping sense of fatigue has passed.

out somewhere into the night of discarded things. There is another side to the question. Over-physical exercise can be quite as harmful as it can be beneficial. The good trainer knows when to stop at the point just before the strength of the worker begins to run out. The great point is that there should be a balance of both forces, mental and physical. The one is necessary to the other.

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## FLAVOR

Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.

## CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

## ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

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Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

## CONNELL BROS. COMPANY

## AGENTS

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The caller probably said she would like to hear Harry Lauder—or perhaps she mentioned Caruso. Anyway, the Victrola "obliged" with her favorite—just as it would always "oblige" you with your favorite music if you had one in your home.

\$15 to \$400. Easy terms.

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Co., Ltd.



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and  
Manufacturing  
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Sun Glasses in Various Shades  
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36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

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(Since 1747)

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2a, Kiang River,  
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Varnish Paint & Colour Manufacturers

(Since 1747)

Branch House,  
2a, Kiang River,  
Shanghai.

WHC

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 21, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	69.15
@ 104=Tls. 69.15	
@ 72.2=Mex. \$133.17	
Max. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.85	
Drazen Dollars: native bank rate	
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 278	
Bar Silver ..... 484d.	
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1815	
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/2d.=Tls. 4.75	
exch. @ 72.2=Mex. \$6.58	
Peking Bar ..... Tls. —	
Native Interest ..... .30	

## Latest London Quotations

	42d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-a. .... %	
4 m-a. .... %	
6 m-a. .... %	
Exchange on Shanghai, \$9 d.o.s.	
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25	
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.76	
Consols ..... £ —	

## Exchange Opening Quotations

	T.T. 4/21
London	Demand 4/28
London	T.T. 22/2
India	T.T. 574d.
Paris	Demand 575d.
New York	T.T. 100d.
New York	Demand 100d.
Hongkong	T.T. 69d.
Japan	T.T. 51d.
Batavia	T.T. 227d.

## Banks Buying Rates

	4/4d.
London	4 m/s. Ccts. 4/4d.
London	4 m/s. Dcys. 4/4d.
London	6 m/s. Ccts. 4/5d.
London	6 m/s. Dcys. 4/5d.
Paris	4 m/s. 602d.
New York	4 m/s. 104d.

## Customs House Exchange Rates

	For February
Ex. Tls. 4.21 @ 4/3d	£1
1 @ 581 = Francs 6.47	
1 — Marks	
0.35 @ 101d Gold	\$1
1 @ 51 Yen	2.18
1 @ 16 Rupees	3.66
1 @ 1.50 Roubles	—
1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50	

## Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 21, 1918.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	
Hall & Holtz \$15.00	
Langkats 14.50	
Culity's Dairy Tls. 7.00	
Telephones Tls. 76.50	
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.80	
Butes Tls. 1.05	
Butes Tls. 1.075	
Chengs Tls. 2.10	
Almas Tls. 9.50	
Bahn Anam Tls. 0.90	

## Unofficial

New Engineering	Tls. 17.00
Telephones	76.50

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 21, 1918.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official	
Hall & Holtz @ \$14.50 cash	
New Engineering @ Tls. 17.00 cash	
Unofficial	
S.M.C. 51% debts 1914 @ Tls. 88.00 cash	

## China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

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## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Shanghai Land Investment Co.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

## STOCK

## Quotations Closing

## Banks

## H. K. and S. B. Chartered.

## Russo-Asiatic

## Tls. 550

## 271

## R. 250

## Marine Insurances

## Canton.

## North China.

## Union of Canton.

## Yangtze.

## For Eastern Ins. Co.

## Ltd.

## Tls. 300

## Tls. 115 B.

## Tls. 720 B.

## \$265 B.

## Tls. 20 B.

## Fire Insurance

## China Fire.

## Hongkong Fire.

## Tls. 125 B.

## Tls. 316 B.

## Shipping

## Indo-China Pref.

## Indo-China Def.

## Shell

## Tls. 100

## Tls. 12s.

## Tls. 25

## Tls. 40

## Mining

## Kaiping.

## Oriental Cons.

## Philippines

## Raub.

## Tls. 9 B.

## Tls. 6d.

## Tls. 80

## Tls. 24 B.

## Docks

## Hongkong Dock.

## Shanghai Dock.

## New Eng. Works.

## Tls. 132 B.

## Tls. 78½ B.

## Tls. 16½ Sa.

## Wharves

## Shanghai Wharf.

## Hongkong Wharf.

## Tls. 66

## Tls. 94½ B.

## Lands and Hotels

## Anglo French Land.

## China Land.

## Shanghai Land.

## Weihsien Land.

## Shanghai Hotels Ltd.

## China Realty (ord.)

## China Realty (pref.)

## Tls. 72 B.

## Tls. 50

## Tls. 70 Sa.

## Tls. 3

## Tls. 91 B.

## Tls. 59

## Tls. 52

## Cotton Mills

## E-wo.

## E-wo Pref.

## International.

## International (pref.)

## Laot-kung-mow.

## Oriental.

## Shanghai Cotton.

## Kung Tlk.

## Langtzeopoo.

## Yangtzeopoo Pref.

## Tls. 95 S.

## Industrials

## Butler Tlk.

## China Sugar.

## Green Island.

## Langkats.

## Major Bros.

## Shanghai Sumatra.

## Tls. 23



# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

### FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent's
Mar 1	12 m.	San Francisco	Brenador	A.M. P.M.S.S.C.	
12	12 m.	San Francisco	Foresmaru	Jap. Alexander	
17	12 m.	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	12 m.	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
25	12 m.	San Francisco	Sibuna maru	Jap. Alexander	
26	12 m.	San Francisco	Colombia	A.M. P.M.S.S.C.	
31	12 m.	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

### FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 22	9.00 a.m.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
26	11.00 a.m.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
26	noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikusen maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar 1	1.00 p.m.	Nagasaki	Pyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
2	1.00 p.m.	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takeshima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
2	1.00 p.m.	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Okinawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
2	1.00 p.m.	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

### FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 22	4.00 p.m.	Mingpo	Hsin Pekin	Br. B. & S.
22	7.30 p.m.	Wimpo	Wingshae	C.H.I. H.S.S.C.
22	10.00 p.m.	Taiungkong and Canton	Wincsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
22	10.00 p.m.	Swallow	Kooshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
24	4.00 p.m.	Hingpo	Taiung	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
24	4.00 p.m.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtze	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
25	1.00 p.m.	Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap. O.S.K.
26	1.00 p.m.	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sunnias	Br. B. & S.
26	1.00 p.m.	D.L. Amoy Hongkong & Canton	Spaning	Br. B. & S.
26	1.00 p.m.	Taiung	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Mar 1	2.00 p.m.	D.L. Swallow & Hongkong	Tengchou maru	Jap. O.S.K.
2	2.00 p.m.	Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dalmay	Taiwan	Br. B. & S.
2	2.00 p.m.	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sakai maru	Jap. B. & S.
2	2.00 p.m.	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Bulyang	Br. B. & S.

### FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 22	19.00 p.m.	Weihaiwei, Chao & T'ien-tsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
22	7.30 p.m.	Taiungkong and Dalmay	Kuroku maru	Jap. S.M.E.
24	1.00 p.m.	Tientsin	Perfume	Rus. K.M.A.
24	1.00 p.m.	Chao-tung	Upolu	Rus. K.M.A.
24	1.00 p.m.	Tientsin direct	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
25	1.00 p.m.	Chao-tung	Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
25	1.00 p.m.	Wuhu	Kialing	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
25	1.00 p.m.	Wuhu	Wuhkuol	Br. B. & S.
25	1.00 p.m.	Wuhu	Liuann	Br. B. & S.
25	1.00 p.m.	Wuhu	Tachang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
25	1.00 p.m.	Wuhu	Liuensi	Br. B. & S.
25	1.00 p.m.	Wuhu	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
26	1.00 p.m.	Wuhu	Tafoe maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
27	1.00 p.m.	Japan	Nagakin	Br. B. & S.
27	1.00 p.m.	Japan	Kiaokwan	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
27	1.00 p.m.	Japan	Kiangyun	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
28	1.00 p.m.	Japan	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar 1	5.00 p.m.	Vladivostock		

### FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 22	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Yohans maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
22	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Shangyang maru	Br. B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
22	M.N.	do	Kialing	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
22	M.N.	do	Wuhkuol	Br. B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Liuann	Br. B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
22	M.N.	do	Liuensi	Br. B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Tafoe maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
22	M.N.	do	Nagakin	Br. B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Kiaokwan	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangyun	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.
22	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
23	M.N.	M.N.—Midnight.		
23	M.N.	M.N.—Midnight.		
23	M.N.	D.L.—Daylight.		

### Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent's	Port
Feb 21	Mingpo	Taihun	3012	Chi. G.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
21	Dalny	Kobe maru	2648	Jap. S.M.R.	SMRW	
21	Swallow	Kingsa maru	125	Jap. S.M.R.	SHW	
21	Japan	Kurama maru	115	Jap. N.Y.K.	SHW	
21	Hankow	Tsengtang	475	Br. C.I.E.L.L. Co.	C.KFW	
21	Hankow	Loongwo	2863	Br. J. M. & Co.	SHW	

### Vessels Loading

#### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Friday, February 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chukking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, Feb. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. Yohang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, February 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Po Yang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Feb. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**For Southern Ports**

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**For Foreign Ports**

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**For Foreign Ports**

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze-poo wharf on February 25, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**For Foreign Ports**

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze-poo wharf on February 25, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**For Foreign Ports**

Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Bunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Methrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77

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FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawa, Mar. 17

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. E. Tozawa, March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINES (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU .. 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki, Feb. 23

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Feb. 26

TAKASHIMA MARU .. 4,500 Capt. Y. Yoshida, March 2

CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,000 Capt. M. Yu, March 5

HAKUAI MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, March 9

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUZEN MARU .. 5,500 Capt. M. Tomita, March 7

KUMANO MARU .... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, March 7

FOR JAPAN

ITO MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. S. Takano, March 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. I. Inadzu, Feb. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 April 22

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Mar. 20

NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 April 17

AKI MARU ..... 12,500 May 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKITAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

**CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS****TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE****TIME TABLE**

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Lux	Mail	Mail
Local	Local	B. s.	B. s.	arr.	Local	B. s.	B. s.	B. s.
101	3.	3.	0	dep. Peking	2.	4.	102.	
B. s.	B. s.	B. s.	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. 1705	1950	1020		
208	836	300	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1220	1950	1020	
2345	1112	685	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	1950	1700	720	
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-East	1950	1658	710	
000	1125	650	0	arr. Mukden	1920	1645	700	
1910	523	2310	524	dep. dep.	2000	1640		
7.	220				2.	8.		
800	2031			dep. Tianshan	756	1812		
1039	2231			arr. Tianshan	601	1542		
1300	058	318		dep. Yenchowfu	349	1311		
1315	048	318		arr. Yenchowfu	388	1256		
1558	316	377		dep. Licheng	120	1022		
1816	450	—		arr. Hsuehows	2336	810		
9.	420				10.			
636	457			dep. Hsuehows	2329	2097		
1156	883	523		arr. Penghu	1953	1420		
1206	840	523		dep. Penghu	1945	1420		
1667	1182	600		arr. Chuchow	1648	928		
1843	1300	631		arr. Pukow	1530	728		
Express	16.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	1.	15.		
B. s.	10.			Express	B. s.	B. s.		
1430	0	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry	1410			
1430	0	0		dep. Nanking	1415	650		
700	2130	193		arr. Shanghai-North	755	2380		
Yenchowfu-Telingchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tschochuang Branch Line				
930	1360	2130	4.	Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2040	
1032	1455	2230	4.	Telingchow d.	528	1126	1858	
1032	1455	2230	4.	Yenchowfu d.	638	1210	1908	
Lincheng-Tschochuang Branch Line								
930	1360	2130	4.	Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2040	
1032	1455	2230	4.	Telingchow d.	528	1126	1858	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsenshan, Hsuehowsu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

**Business and Official Notices****ICHIKI & COMPANY****RED HOUSE!!!**

Y. No. 36, North Szechuen Road.

**30 Cents****A Copy of Sheet Music**

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin and other Musical Instruments.

**COAL SUPPLY**

TENDERS will be received until 12 o'clock noon, March 1st, 1918, for 3,000 tons good quality Steam Coal.

Tender forms, specifications and conditions of tender to be obtained from

The Purchasing Agent,  
STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK,  
Canton and Szechuen Roads.

16884

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 9th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
General Agents,  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Limited.

Shanghai, 18th February, 1918.

16884

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT  
AT TIENSIN, CHINA.In the Matter of  
Estate of George W.  
Watkins, deceased.**NOTICE**

All persons indebted to the above-mentioned estate are requested to settle with, and all persons having claims against the Estate are to present them with proper vouchers, within six months from date, to

P. R. JOSELYN,  
American Consulate General,  
Tientsin, China.Ex-officio Administrator of  
the Estate of George W.  
Watkins, deceased.

January 21, 1918.

**ANTIMONY  
REGULUS**

(99% Pure)

**ALWAYS IN STOCK**

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16884

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION  
No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Rate-payers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The series will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from The Treasury Finance Department, 246 Kiangnan Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

16530

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernized, with your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your Home

This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

# Business and Official Notices



## NOTICE

The offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to Public Business TODAY, the 2nd instant, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THOMAS SAMMONS,  
American Consul-General.  
Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1918.

16890

## Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 75.

No Registration and Sale of Foreshore Land (Shengko) on the Whangpoo River.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Notification No. 62 of 20th April, 1916, the registration and sale of foreshore land on the Whangpoo subsequent to November, 1911, is governed by the regulations of Supplementary Article No. 12 of the Conservancy Agreement.

The Public are warned that no shengko-plan or receipt for payment of shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

For the information of the Public the Rules of procedure are here rendered:

(1) Application for shengko shall be made by the owner, for Chinese lots through the Joint Measurement Office, for foreign owners through the Consulate concerned to the Joint Measurement Office, which will arrange with the Board for a joint measurement.

(2) A joint measurement having been carried out, a plan will be made by the Board and forwarded to the owner for acceptance.

(3) The owner having accepted the plan, the Board will assess the shengko price according to the principles laid down in the Supplementary Article No. 12, and notify the owner thereof (in case of foreign owners through the Consulate concerned).

(4) If the owner should not be satisfied with the Board's assessment, an appeal is possible as provided for in Article VIII of the Conservancy Agreement of 1905.

(5) The shengko price assessed having been paid to the Board a receipt will be issued by the Board, on presentation of which at the Joint Measurement Office (in case of foreign owner through his consulate), the latter will arrange for the issue of the shengko deed forthwith.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board  
Shanghai, February 21st, 1918.

16904

## SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16898

## Partner Wanted

Established Foreign Manufacturing Export Business; some capital required. Applicant may be active or silent partner. Apply Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

16901

## NOTICE

### DYNAMO WANTED

Used or New 15 to 30 K.W., 220 volts, Direct Current Belt-Driven Dynamo, alone or with Switchboard, with or without Oil Engine. APRIL DELIVERY. Reply, giving COMPLETE details to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

16899 F.28.

## JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts. Large Kippers 40 cents each. Fresh Herrings Medium Size 30 cts. Large Size 40 cts. Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins. American Potatoes and Mackeral.

TRY THEM ONCE AND YOU WILL BUY THEM ALWAYS!  
Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.  
1132-33 Broadway  
Telephone North 639

## NOTICE

The management of the

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Announce that they will hold their Annual

## Washington's Birthday

### DINNER

AND

## SUPPER DANCE

TONIGHT, February 22, 1918.

Reservations will be held in  
THE BALL ROOM  
for those attending the

## S.V.C. MINSTREL SHOW

at the Olympic.

For table reservations apply to the Supt. of Service.

## The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consult free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

## RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car  
PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,  
2a Jinkee Road

16835

## COAL COAL

Best screened coal delivered at following prices:-

Henan Anthracite (lump)...\$26.00

Hongay Anthracite ..... 31.50

House Coal ..... 27.50

Kitchen Coal No. 1 ..... 25.50

Kitchen Coal No. 2 ..... 23.50

Order Books upon Application.

THE ITALIAN TRADING CO.,

48 Peking Road.

## Blouses of Every Description

(over one hundred to select from)

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

## "V" MODES

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## BILL SMITH SAYS

"Decisions are made in a minute. Any reflection or study serves, as a rule, to alter or weaken that decision."

"Upper Crust" is the best Rye Whiskies.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

Dr. JOHN  
PHRENOLOGIST  
18 Nanking Road  
Tel. East 2279

ASK me for a reading of your life (PHREROSCOPE); your good and bad tendencies, capacities and prospects for success, and previsions for the future.

16848

## We carry a full line of

### CLUFF'S

### "Blue Ribbon" Fruits

### GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641

Phone West. 800

**ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES**  
FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS  
**THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.**  
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

SATURDAY  
23rd February, 1918

9 p.m.

## GRAND CONCERT

Classic and Character Dances

by

Mdlles.

## POTAPOVITCH

### and TUSHYNSKA

(Renowned Russian Dancers)

Music by

## MR. GARRU ORE

the famous Russian Pianist.

AT THE

## RUSSIAN CLUB

25 Avenue Edouard VII

Entrance \$1.00 and \$2.00

16889

## Ferry-Boat

Wanted Twin-Screw Boat with full specification.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,

1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

HURRY UP!  
HURRY UP! HURRY UP!

to the

## DARK-TOWN MASQUERADE BALL

to be given especially for the

### MINSTREL TROUPE

at the

## "CARLTON"

after the Minstrel Performance

at the Olympic on

Saturday, February 23

Two Orchestras in attendance—one in the Ball Room, one in the Main Dining Room

### AN EXCELLENT SUPPER

will be served in the Reception Room

DON'T FORGET  
YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY!

Book you tables NOW!

## "V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description

(over one hundred to select from)

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

## "V" MODES

20, Nanking Road, 3rd floor

HERE are those whose will-

power is very good when they

have decided what they will do.

But they find it difficult to arrive

at a decision. They balance the

pros and cons to weariness, and

cannot settle the matter in hand.

The truth is, their minds are con-

fused and it is but vaguely that

they think at all. If this is your

habit—that of indecision—you must

summon your entire strength to its

destruction. The difficulty is more

or less constitutional; nevertheless

it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back,

(with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephone North 482

16896 F.24.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (Britisher), 22 years, single, with 4 years commercial experience, desires a post in import and export firm. Good salary necessary, good prospect essential. Apply to Box 3